

SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE AND  
METHOD FOR FABRICATING THE SAME

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5       The present invention relates to a semiconductor device including metal interconnects and plugs connected to the metal interconnects, and a method for fabricating the same.

The processing dimension of the most advanced semiconductor devices currently mass-produced is  $0.18 \mu m$ ,  
10 which will be further reduced in the near future, and the processing dimension of the next generation will be definitely reduced to  $0.15 \mu m$ ,  $0.13 \mu m$  and  $0.1 \mu m$  successively. In such trend toward the dimensional reduction, alignment accuracy between a metal interconnect and a plug is  
15 preferably  $\pm 10\%$  or less.

However, since metal interconnects are thus refined, it is difficult to realize the alignment accuracy of  $\pm 10\%$  or less by employing lithography technique alone, and fine processing using a self-alignment method is indispensable.

20       Also, in currently used multi-layer interconnects, various techniques, such as a technique to use a material having a low dielectric constant  $k$ , namely, the so-called low- $k$  material, as an interlayer insulating film and a technique to form an air gap between interconnects, have been  
25 developed in order to reduce interconnect delay.

Now, an example of a method for fabricating a semiconductor device including a plug and a metal interconnect by employing the self-alignment method developed for improving the alignment accuracy will be described with reference to FIGS. 17A through 17D, 18A through 18C, 19A through 19C and 20A through 20C.

First, as shown in FIG. 17A, an insulating film 11 of an insulating material is formed on a semiconductor substrate 10 by known chemical vapor deposition (CVD) or spin coating, and thereafter, a plug (not shown) connected to the semiconductor substrate 10 or an interconnect formed on the semiconductor substrate 10 is formed in the insulating film 11. The insulating film 11 is generally made from a silicon oxide film (with a dielectric constant  $\kappa$  of approximately 4.3) or a low dielectric film having a dielectric constant lower than that of the silicon oxide film.

Next, as shown in FIG. 17B, a first barrier metal layer 12, a metal film 13 and a second barrier metal layer 14 are successively deposited on the insulating film 11, thereby forming a multi-layer metal film 15. The metal film 13 is made from an aluminum film deposited by known sputtering, and the first and second barrier metal layers 12 and 14 are deposited by the known sputtering and generally made from titanium nitride when the metal film 13 is made from an aluminum film.

Then, as shown in FIG. 17C, a first interlayer insulating film 16 of an insulating material is formed on the multi-layer metal film 15 by the CVD or spin coating, and then, a first resist pattern 17 is formed on the first 5 interlayer insulating film 16 by known lithography.

Thereafter, as shown in FIG. 17D, the first interlayer insulating film 16 is dry etched by using the first resist pattern 17 as a mask, thereby forming via holes (via holes) 18 in the first interlayer insulating film 16.

10 Next, as shown in FIG. 18A, a conducting film 19 is deposited on the first interlayer insulating film 16 by the CVD so as to fill the via holes 18. The conducting film 19 is made from, for example, a tungsten film, and although not shown in the drawing, a barrier metal layer of a titanium 15 film or a titanium nitride film is formed by the sputtering under the conducting film 19.

When the via hole 18 has an aspect ratio (a ratio of the depth to the diameter) higher than approximately 4, a void 20 is formed in the conducting film 19 within the via 20 hole 18.

Then, a portion of the conducting film 19 present on the first interlayer insulating film 16 is removed by, for example, chemical mechanical polishing (CMP), so as to form plugs 21 as shown in FIG. 18B. Thereafter, the first 25 interlayer insulating film 16 is dry etched so as to reduce

the thickness of the first interlayer insulating film 16 as shown in FIG. 18C.

Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 19A, a second resist pattern 22 is formed on the first interlayer insulating film 16 with the reduced thickness, and then, the first interlayer insulating film 16 is dry etched by using the second resist pattern 22 as a mask, thereby forming a patterned first interlayer insulating film 16A as shown in FIG. 19B.

Next, the multi-layer metal film 15 is dry etched by using the plugs 21 and the patterned first interlayer insulating film 16A as a mask, thereby forming the multi-layer metal film 15 into metal interconnects 15A as shown in FIG. 19C. Since the plugs 21 and the metal interconnects 15A have a self-alignment structure in this manner, the positional shift between the plugs 21 and the metal interconnects 15A can be avoided.

The second resist pattern 22 is removed by ashing before or after the dry etching of the multi-layer metal film 15. Even when the second resist pattern 22 is removed after the dry etching of the multi-layer metal film 15, a portion of the second resist pattern 22 present on the plugs 21 is eliminated during the dry etching of the multi-layer metal film 15. Therefore, upper portions of the plugs 21 are slightly etched, and hence, openings 20a are formed in the upper portions of the voids 20.

Next, the insulating film 11 and the patterned first interlayer insulating film 16A are dry etched, thereby reducing the thicknesses of the insulating film 11 and the patterned first interlayer insulating film 16A as shown in  
5 FIG. 20A.

Then, as shown in FIG. 20B, a second interlayer insulating film 23 is deposited over the semiconductor substrate 10 by the CVD, thereby forming air gaps 24 between the metal interconnects 15A. Thereafter, the second 10 interlayer insulating film 23 is planarized by the CMP as shown in FIG. 20C.

When the procedures of FIG. 17A through FIG. 20C are repeatedly carried out subsequently, a semiconductor device having a multi-layer interconnect structure including air 15 gaps can be fabricated.

In the conventional method for fabricating a semiconductor device, however, when the via hole 18 has an aspect ratio higher than approximately 4, the voids 20 are formed within the plugs 21 as shown in FIG. 18B. Therefore, 20 when the metal interconnects 15A having the air gaps 24 are formed, the complete openings 20a of the voids 20 are formed in the plugs 21 as shown in FIG. 20C.

Accordingly, the electric resistance between the plug 21 and an upper metal interconnect formed on the second 25 interlayer insulating film 23 is largely increased, which

causes a problem that the device characteristic is degraded.

In this case, when the electric resistance between the contact plug 21 and the upper metal interconnect is large beyond the limit, the reliability of the metal interconnect structure is largely lowered, and the semiconductor device cannot be operated in the worst case.

Furthermore, in the planarization of the second interlayer insulating film 23 by the CMP, an abrasive used in the CMP enters the voids 20, which causes a problem that the 10 plugs 21 are corroded by the abrasive.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In consideration of the aforementioned conventional problems, an object of the invention is fabricating a high 15 performance and highly reliable semiconductor device without forming a void in a plug formed in a via hole even when the via hole has a high aspect ratio.

In order to achieve the object, the semiconductor device of this invention comprises metal interconnects made 20 from a multi-layer film composed of a first metal film deposited on a semiconductor substrate with an insulating film sandwiched therebetween and a second metal film deposited on the first metal film; an interlayer insulating film formed on the metal interconnects; and a plug made from 25 a third metal film selectively grown on the second metal film

within a via hole formed in the interlayer insulating film.

In the semiconductor device of this invention, the plug is made from the third metal film selectively grown on the second metal film within the via hole, and hence, no void is 5 formed in the plug. Accordingly, the performance and the reliability of the semiconductor device can be improved.

In the semiconductor device, the third metal film is preferably grown by plating.

Thus, the third metal film can be definitely grown on 10 the second metal film, and hence, the performance and the reliability of the semiconductor device can be definitely improved.

In the semiconductor device, the second metal film and 15 the third metal film are preferably made from the same kind of metal.

Thus, the third metal film can be definitely grown on the second metal film, and hence, the performance and the reliability of the semiconductor device can be definitely improved.

20 In the semiconductor device, it is preferred that the second metal film and the third metal film are made from a metal including copper as a principal constituent, that the third metal film is grown by plating, and that no adhesive layer is formed between the second metal film and the third 25 metal film.

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When the second metal film and the third metal film are made from the metal including copper as a principal constituent and the third metal film is selectively grown by the plating, a plug having low resistance and low contact 5 resistance with the metal interconnect can be definitely formed.

In the semiconductor device, an air gap is preferably formed between the metal interconnects in the interlayer insulating film.

10 Thus, the dielectric constant of the interlayer insulating film between the metal interconnects can be reduced, so as to lower the capacitance between the metal interconnects.

15 In the semiconductor device, the first metal film composing the metal interconnects preferably has interconnect resistance substantially 1/5 or less of interconnect resistance of the second metal film composing the metal interconnects.

Thus, a current flowing through the metal interconnect 20 substantially flows through the first metal film and minimally through the second metal film, and therefore, work can be divided between the first metal film and the second metal film, so that the first metal film can work as an interconnect for allowing a current to flow therethrough and 25 the second metal film can work as a seed layer for growing

the third metal film. Accordingly, materials optimal for the works of the first metal film and the second metal film can be selected.

In the semiconductor device, the first metal film 5 composing the metal interconnects has interconnect resistance substantially equivalent to interconnect resistance of the second metal film composing the metal interconnects.

Thus, the phase in a distributed constant circuit of a current flowing through the first metal film and the phase in 10 a distributed constant circuit of a current flowing through the second metal film are substantially the same in the entire metal interconnects, and therefore, turbulence of a signal propagated by a current flowing through the metal interconnect can be minimized.

15 The method for fabricating a semiconductor device of this invention comprises the steps of depositing a first metal film on a semiconductor substrate with an insulating film sandwiched therebetween; depositing a second metal film on the first metal film; forming an interlayer insulating 20 film on the second metal film; forming a via hole in the interlayer insulating film so as to expose the second metal film within the via hole; forming a plug of a third metal film selectively grown on the second metal film within the via hole; forming a patterned interlayer insulating film by 25 patterning the interlayer insulating film into the shape of

interconnects; and forming metal interconnects from a multi-layer film composed of the first metal film and the second metal film by etching the multi-layer film with the plug and the patterned interlayer insulating film used as a mask.

5        In the method for fabricating a semiconductor device of this invention, after forming the interlayer insulating film on the second metal film, the via hole is formed in the interlayer insulating film so as to expose the second metal film within the via hole. Thereafter, the third metal film 10 is selectively grown on the second metal film within the via hole, so as to form the plug from the third metal film. Therefore, a seed layer of the second metal film with a uniform desired thickness can be formed on the bottom of the via hole. Accordingly, the third metal film can be 15 definitely grown, so as to form a good plug free from voids.

In the method for fabricating a semiconductor device, the third metal film is preferably grown by plating.

Thus, the third metal film can be definitely grown on the second metal film, so as to definitely improve the 20 performance and the reliability of the semiconductor device.

In the method for fabricating a semiconductor device, the second metal film and the third metal film are preferably made from the same type of metal.

Thus, the third metal film can be definitely grown on 25 the second metal film, so as to definitely improve the

performance and the reliability of the semiconductor device.

In the method for fabricating a semiconductor device, the second metal film and the third metal film are preferably made from a metal including copper as a principal constituent, 5 and the third metal film is preferably grown by plating on the second metal film with no adhesive layer sandwiched therebetween.

Thus, a plug having low resistance and low contact 10 resistance with the metal interconnect can be definitely formed.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a sequence diagram for explaining a method for fabricating a semiconductor device according to 15 Embodiment 1 of the invention;

FIG. 2 is a diagram for explaining a first process of the method for fabricating a semiconductor device of Embodiment 1;

FIG. 3 is a diagram for explaining a second process of 20 the method for fabricating a semiconductor device of Embodiment 1;

FIG. 4 is a diagram for explaining a third process of the method for fabricating a semiconductor device of Embodiment 1;

25 FIG. 5 is a diagram for explaining a fourth process of

the method for fabricating a semiconductor device of Embodiment 1;

FIG. 6 is a diagram for explaining a fifth process of the method for fabricating a semiconductor device of Embodiment 1;

FIG. 7 is a diagram for explaining a sixth process of the method for fabricating a semiconductor device of Embodiment 1;

FIG. 8 is a diagram for explaining a seventh process of the method for fabricating a semiconductor device of Embodiment 1;

FIGS. 9A, 9B, 9C and 9D are cross-sectional views for showing procedures in the method for fabricating a semiconductor device of Embodiment 1;

FIGS. 10A, 10B and 10C are cross-sectional views for showing other procedures in the method for fabricating a semiconductor device of Embodiment 1;

FIGS. 11A, 11B and 11C are cross-sectional views for showing still other procedures in the method for fabricating a semiconductor device of Embodiment 1;

FIGS. 12A, 12B and 12C are cross-sectional views for showing still other procedures in the method for fabricating a semiconductor device of Embodiment 1;

FIGS. 13A, 13B and 13C are cross-sectional views for showing still other procedures in the method for fabricating

a semiconductor device of Embodiment 1;

FIGS. 14A, 14B and 14C are cross-sectional views for showing still other procedures in the method for fabricating a semiconductor device of Embodiment 1;

5 FIG. 15 is a cross-sectional view of a semiconductor device according to Embodiment 2 of the invention;

FIGS. 16A and 16B are cross-sectional views of a semiconductor device according to Embodiment 3 of the invention;

10 FIGS. 17A, 17B, 17C and 17D are cross-sectional views for showing procedures in a conventional method for fabricating a semiconductor device;

15 FIGS. 18A, 18B and 18C are cross-sectional views for showing other procedures in the conventional method for fabricating a semiconductor device;

FIGS. 19A, 19B and 19C are cross-sectional views for showing still other procedures in the conventional method for fabricating a semiconductor device; and

20 FIGS. 20A, 20B and 20C are cross-sectional views for showing still other procedures in the conventional method for fabricating a semiconductor device.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

##### EMBODIMENT 1

25 A semiconductor device and a method for fabricating the

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same according to Embodiment 1 of the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a sequence diagram of the method for fabricating a semiconductor device of Embodiment 1. As shown 5 in FIG. 1, the method for fabricating a semiconductor device of Embodiment 1 includes a first process for forming a multi-layer metal film on an insulating film on a semiconductor substrate; a second process for forming a first interlayer insulating film on the multi-layer metal film; a third 10 process for forming a via hole reaching the multi-layer metal film in the first interlayer insulating film; a fourth process for forming a plug by filling a conducting film in the via hole; a fifth process for forming a metal interconnect by patterning the multi-layer metal film; a sixth 15 process for forming a second interlayer insulating film; and a seventh process for planarizing the second interlayer insulating film.

Also, a semiconductor device having a multi-layer interconnect structure can be fabricated by repeatedly 20 carrying out the first through seventh processes.

The first through seventh processes will now be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

<First process>

25 The first process for forming a multi-layer metal film

on an insulating film on a semiconductor substrate will now be described with reference to FIGS. 2 and 9A through 9D.

First, as shown in FIG. 9A, an insulating film 101 of an insulating material is formed on a semiconductor substrate 100 by CVD or spin coating, and a plug (not shown) connected to the semiconductor substrate 100 or an interconnect formed on the semiconductor substrate 100 is formed in the insulating film 101. The insulating film 101 is made from a silicon oxide film (with a dielectric constant  $k$  of approximately 4.3) or a low dielectric film (so-called low- $k$  film) having a dielectric constant lower than that of the silicon oxide film. The low dielectric film may be an organic film of an aromatic polymer or the like, an inorganic film such as a silicon oxide film including fluorine (fluorinated silicate glass), or an organic-inorganic hybrid film such as a silicon oxide film including a methyl group or the like. Alternatively, the insulating film may be a porous film that is made from a ULK (ultra low- $k$ ) film having a dielectric constant lower than that of the low- $k$  film, has a Si-Si bond and a Si-O bond and includes pores therein.

Next, a first barrier metal layer 102, a first metal film 103 and a second barrier metal layer 104 are successively deposited on the insulating film 101 as shown in FIG. 9B, and a second metal film 105 is deposited on the second barrier metal layer 104 as shown in FIG. 9C.

Thereafter, a diffusion preventing film 106 is deposited on the second metal film 105 as shown in FIG. 9D.

The first metal film 103 can be formed by sputtering, CVD or plating and made from a material with a low resistance, such as an aluminum alloy, gold, silver, copper and platinum. The second metal film 105 can be formed by the putting, CVD or plating and made from a material with a low resistance, such as gold, silver, copper and platinum.

The first and second barrier metal layers 102 and 104 are preferably made from a film for improving adhesion and preventing diffusion of the metal, such as either a titanium film or a titanium nitride film, or either a tantalum film or a tantalum nitride film.

The diffusion preventing film 106 should be a film capable of preventing diffusion of the metal included in the second metal film 105, and can be, for example, a silicon nitride film or a silicon carbide film deposited by the CVD. Also, the diffusion preventing film 106 is preferably a film with a low dielectric constant and high adhesion.

In the case where the metal included in the first metal film 103 is difficult to diffuse, the first and second barrier metal layers 102 and 104 may be omitted, and in the case where the second metal film 105 has high adhesion and is difficult to diffuse, the diffusion preventing film 106 may be omitted.

<Second process>

The second process for forming a first interlayer insulating film on the multi-layer metal film will now be described with reference to FIGS. 3 and 10A.

5 As shown in FIG. 10A, a first interlayer insulating film 107 of an insulating material is formed by the CVD or spin coating on the diffusion preventing film 106 included in the multi-layer metal film. The first interlayer insulating film 107 may be a silicon oxide film; a low-k film, such as  
10 an organic film of an aromatic polymer or the like, an inorganic film like a silicon oxide film including fluorine and an organic-inorganic hybrid film like a silicon oxide film including a methyl group; or a ULK film like a porous film having a Si-Si bond and a Si-O bond and including pores  
15 therein.

<Third process>

The third process for forming a via hole in the first interlayer insulating film will now be described with reference to FIGS. 4, 10B and 10C.

20 As shown in FIG. 10B, after forming a first mask pattern 108 on the first interlayer insulating film 107 by known lithography, the first interlayer insulating film 107 and the diffusion preventing film 106 are subjected to plasma etching using a gas including flon as a principal constituent  
25 with the first mask pattern 108 used as a mask. Thus, via

holes 109 are formed in the first interlayer insulating film 107 and the diffusion preventing film 106 as shown in FIG. 10C.

The first mask pattern 108 is preferably a resist 5 pattern when the first interlayer insulating film 107 is made from an inorganic film or an organic-inorganic hybrid film, and is preferably a hard mask of a silicon oxide film or the like when the first interlayer insulating film 107 is made from an organic film.

10 The plasma etching of the first interlayer insulating film 107 and the diffusion preventing film 106 may be continuously carried out or separately carried out in two procedures.

<Fourth process>

15 The fourth process for forming a plug will now be described with reference to FIGS. 5, 11A through 11C and 12A.

First, as shown in FIG. 11A, an adhesive layer 110 is deposited over the first interlayer insulating film 107 and the walls and bottoms of the via holes 109 by the CVD or 20 sputtering.

Next, the adhesive layer 110 is subjected to anisotropic etching using plasma of, for example, an etching gas including flon as a principal constituent. Thus, portions of the adhesive layer 110 present on the bottoms of 25 the via holes 109 and the top face of the first interlayer

insulating film 107 are removed, so as to allow the adhesive layer 110 to remain on the walls of the via holes 109 alone. Thereafter, the face of the second metal film 105 exposed on the bottoms of the via holes 109 is cleaned by sputtering 5 using plasma of, for example, an argon gas or a mixed gas of argon and hydrogen.

Then, as shown in FIG. 11C, a third metal film 111 is selectively grown by the plating on the face of the second metal film 105 exposed on the bottoms of the via holes 109, 10 and thereafter, a portion of the third metal film 111 present on and above the first interlayer insulating film 107 is removed by the CMP. Thus, plugs 112 are formed from the third metal film 111 as shown in FIG. 12A.

The third metal film 111 can be made from a metal with 15 a low resistance such as gold, silver, copper and platinum, and can be the same as or different from the second metal film 105. When the third metal film 111 is made from the same metal as the second metal film 105, the third metal film 111 can be easily grown not only by electroless plating but 20 also by electrolytic plating.

The third metal film 111 can be grown by the electroless plating or the electrolytic plating. However, since the second metal film 105 is present in the shape of a sheet on the semiconductor substrate 100, the third metal 25 film 111 can be easily grown by the electrolytic plating.

The adhesive layer 110 may be an insulating film such as a silicon nitride film and a silicon carbide film, and is preferably made from a material capable of preventing the metal included in the third metal film 111 from diffusing 5 into the first interlayer insulating film 107. Accordingly, the material of the adhesive layer 110 is preferably selected in consideration of compatibility with the third metal film 111.

The following two methods for forming a plug are 10 conventionally known: In the first method, a metal film such as a tungsten film is filled in a via hole by the CVD; and in the second method, a seed layer is formed over an interlayer insulating film including the bottom of a via hole by the sputtering, and a metal film is grown on the seed layer 15 within the via hole by the plating. In any of these conventionally known methods, when the via hole has an aspect ratio higher than 4, a void is unavoidably formed within the plug. This is because, in the first method, the metal film cannot be filled in the via hole without forming a void, and 20 in the second method, the seed layer cannot be uniformly formed on the bottom of the via hole.

However, in this embodiment, after forming the first interlayer insulating film 107 on the second metal film 105, the via holes 109 are formed in the first interlayer 25 insulating film 107 so as to expose the second metal film 105

within the via holes 109. Therefore, a seed layer of the second metal film 105 having a uniform desired thickness can be definitely formed on the bottoms of the via holes 109, and hence, the third metal film 111 can be definitely grown on 5 the second metal film 105 within the via holes 109. As a result, the plugs 112 can be free from voids.

Although the third metal film 111 is grown by the plating in this embodiment, the third metal film 111 may be selectively grown on the second metal film 105 within the via 10 holes 109 by selective CVD instead.

<Fifth process>

The fifth process for forming a metal interconnect will now be described with reference to FIGS. 6, 12B, 12C, 13A through 13C and 14A.

15 First, as shown in FIG. 12B, the first interlayer insulating film 107 is etched, thereby reducing the thickness of the first interlayer insulating film 107 and allowing the plugs 112 to protrude from the first interlayer insulating film 107 with the reduced thickness.

20 Next, as shown in FIG. 12C, after forming a second mask pattern 113 on the first interlayer insulating film 107, the first interlayer insulating film 107 and the diffusion preventing film 106 are subjected to plasma etching using a gas including flon as a principal constituent with the second 25 mask pattern 113 used as a mask. Thus, a patterned first

interlayer insulating film 107A and a patterned diffusion preventing film 106A are formed as shown in FIG. 13A.

The second mask pattern 113 is preferably a resist pattern when the first interlayer insulating film 107 is not an organic film and is preferably a hard mask of a silicon oxide film or the like when the first interlayer insulating film 107 is an organic film.

The plasma etching of the first interlayer insulating film 107 and the diffusion preventing film 106 can be continuously carried out or separately carried out in two procedures.

Then, the second metal film 105 is dry etched by using the second mask pattern 113, the plugs 112 and the patterned first interlayer insulating film 107A as a mask, thereby forming a patterned second metal film 105A as shown in FIG. 13B. Thereafter, the second barrier metal layer 104, the first metal film 103 and the first barrier metal layer 102 are dry etched by using the plugs 112 and the patterned first interlayer insulating film 107A as a mask, thereby forming a patterned second barrier metal layer 104A, a patterned first metal film 103A and a patterned first barrier metal layer 102A as shown in FIG. 13C. Thus, metal interconnects 114 each composed of the patterned second metal film 105A, the patterned second barrier metal layer 104A, the patterned first metal film 103A and the patterned first barrier metal layer

102A are formed.

The etching of the second metal film 105 and the etching of the second barrier metal layer 104, the first metal film 103 and the first barrier metal layer 102 can be 5 carried out by plasma etching using a gas including a chlorine gas, a bromine gas or an iodine gas as a principal constituent, and may be continuously carried out or separately carried out in two procedures.

Both the etching of the second metal film 105 and the 10 etching of the second barrier metal layer 104, the first metal film 103 and the first barrier metal layer 102 are carried out by using the plugs 112 and the patterned first interlayer insulating film 107A as the mask. Therefore, the metal interconnects 114 composed of the patterned first 15 barrier metal layer 102A, the patterned first metal film 103A, the patterned second barrier metal layer 104A and the patterned second metal film 105A and the plugs 112 have the self-alignment structure. Accordingly, the metal interconnects 114 and the plugs 112 can be finely processed 20 without causing positional shift therebetween.

Next, although not shown in the drawing, a remaining portion of the second mask pattern 113 is removed by ashing and the semiconductor substrate is then cleaned.

Then, the patterned first interlayer insulating film 25 107A and the insulating film 101 are dry etched, thereby

reducing the thickness of the patterned first interlayer insulating film 107A and forming grooves 115 in the insulating film 101 by reducing the thickness of the insulating film 101 as shown in FIG. 14A.

5 <Sixth process>

The sixth process for forming a second interlayer insulating film will now be described with reference to FIGS. 7 and 14B.

As shown in FIG. 14B, a second interlayer insulating film 116 is deposited over the semiconductor substrate 100 by the CVD, thereby forming air gaps 117 between the metal interconnects 114.

<Seventh process>

The seventh process for planarizing the second interlayer insulating film will now be described with reference to FIGS. 8 and 14C.

As shown in FIG. 14C, the second interlayer insulating film 116 is planarized by the CMP, thereby exposing the upper faces of the plugs 112.

20 Subsequently, the procedures described with reference to FIGS. 9B through 14C are repeatedly carried out, so as to form a multi-layer interconnect structure having air gaps.

Now, the relationship in interconnect resistance between the patterned first metal film 103A and the patterned 25 second metal film 105A will be described.

As a first method, the interconnect resistance of the patterned first metal film 103A is set to substantially 1/5 or less of the interconnect resistance of the patterned second metal film 105A.

5        Thus, a current flowing through the metal interconnect 114 mainly flows through the patterned first metal film 103A. Therefore, the work is divided between these two metal films, so that the patterned first metal film 103A can work as an interconnect and the second metal film 105 can work as a seed  
10 layer for growing the third metal film 111.

Accordingly, the first metal film 103 can be made from a metal material with low resistance, such as aluminum, and the second metal film 105 can be made from a metal material capable of easily growing the third metal film by the plating,  
15 such as copper.

As a second method, the interconnect resistance of the patterned first metal film 103A is set to be substantially equal to the interconnect resistance of the patterned second metal film 105A.

20        Thus, the phase in a distributed constant circuit of a current flowing through the patterned first metal film 103A and the phase in a distributed constant circuit of a current flowing through the patterned second metal film 105A are substantially the same over the entire metal interconnects  
25 114. Therefore, turbulence of a signal propagated by a

current flowing through the metal interconnect 114 can be minimized. A specific method for substantially equalizing the interconnect resistances will be described in detail in Embodiment 3 below.

5   EMBODIMENT 2

A semiconductor device and a method for fabricating the same according to Embodiment 2 of the invention will now be described with reference to FIG. 15.

The semiconductor device of Embodiment 2 is different 10 from the semiconductor device of Embodiment 1 in having no grooves 115 (like those shown in FIG. 14A) in the insulating film 101 and having no air gaps 117 (like those shown in FIG. 14C) between the metal interconnects 114.

In order to fabricate the semiconductor device of 15 Embodiment 2, the procedure for reducing the thickness of the first interlayer insulating film 107 by etching the first interlayer insulating film 107 described with reference to FIG. 12B and the procedure for forming the grooves 115 in the insulating film 101 by etching the insulating film 101 20 described with reference to FIG. 14A are omitted in the method for fabricating a semiconductor device of Embodiment 1. Thus, an interconnect structure having no air gap 117 between the metal interconnects 114 can be formed.

Also in Embodiment 2, the plugs 112 and the metal 25 interconnects 114 have the self-alignment structure, and

hence, the metal interconnects 114 and the plugs 112 can be finely processed without causing positional shift therebetween.

Furthermore, since the third metal film 111 is grown 5 within the via holes 109 by the plating, the plugs 112 can be free from voids.

### EMBODIMENT 3

A semiconductor device according to Embodiment 3 of the invention will now be described with reference to FIGS. 16A 10 and 16B.

FIG. 16A shows the semiconductor device of Embodiment 3 fabricated by the fabrication method of Embodiment 1, and FIG. 16B shows the semiconductor device of Embodiment 3 fabricated by the fabrication method of Embodiment 2.

15 As a characteristic of the semiconductor device of Embodiment 3, no matter which structure is employed, the thickness  $h_1$  of the patterned first metal film 103A and the thickness  $h_2$  of the patterned second metal film 105A are set so as to substantially equalize the interconnect resistance 20 of the patterned first metal film 103A and the interconnect resistance of the patterned second metal film 105A.

Thus, the phase in a distributed constant circuit of a current flowing through the patterned first metal film 103A and the phase in a distributed constant circuit of a current 25 flowing through the patterned second metal film 105A are

substantially the same over the entire metal interconnects 114. Therefore, turbulence of a signal propagated by a current flowing through the metal interconnect 114 can be minimized.

5 For example, in the case where the first metal film 103 is made from aluminum alloy and the second metal film 105 is made from copper, the electric resistance at 20°C is 2.69 ( $\mu$   $\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ) in aluminum alloy and is 1.696 ( $\mu \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ) in copper. Accordingly, in order to equalize the interconnect  
10 resistances of the patterned first metal film 103A and the patterned second metal film 105A that are processed to have the same line width, the thicknesses of the first metal film 103 and the second metal film 105 are controlled so that the ratio between their thicknesses ( $h_1/h_2$ ) can be approximately  
15 1.6.

Since the allowable range of the value of the thickness ratio ( $h_1/h_2$ ) is approximately  $\pm 10\%$ , the value is practically approximately 1.4 through 1.8.